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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 30, Iss. 19)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 30, Iss. 19)

Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

Maine Sets Pace, Smashes 'Little Taft-Hartley'

Page 1

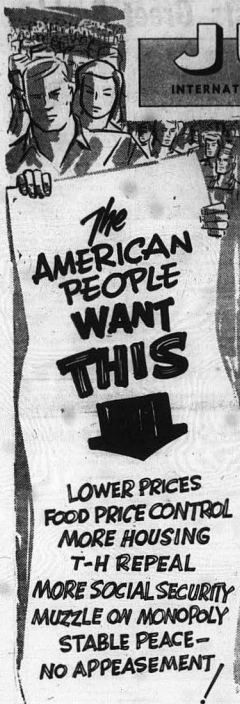
JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXX. No. 19

Jersey City, N. J., October 1, 1948

Price 10 Cents



The AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT THIS

↓

**LOWER PRICES
FOOD PRICE CONTROL
MORE HOUSING
T-H REPEAL
MORE SOCIAL SECURITY
MUZZLE ON MONOPOLY
STABLE PEACE—
NO APPEASEMENT**

Pres. Truman on ILG Campaign Committee Broadcast, Oct. 21

4,500 Trade Union Council Delegates Greet Barkley At Liberal Party Meet — Dubinsky, Harrison, Berle Speak

Sparking political action on the labor front during the past two weeks was the big rally of trade union delegates and officers in New York City on Sept. 23 under the auspices of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party, with Senator **Alben Barkley**, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, as chief speaker.

Over 4,500 labor representatives

crowded the main auditorium and balcony of Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, when Charles S. Zimmerman, Labor

Council chairman, called the meeting to order. Among the speakers seated on the platform were Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Liberal Party state chairman; George H. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who is also chairman of the Labor Executive Committee for Truman-Barkley; ILOU

(Continued on Page 2)

40,000 Union Dressmakers Rally to Drive Out Gangsters

Jacob J. Heller, ILGWU Pioneer, Succumbs at 59

Jacob Heller, ILGWU Vice President since 1920, and one of the union's most popular leaders, died at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York on Sept. 28. He was 59 years old. Jacob Heller came to the United States from Russia in 1906. He found employment in the "refreezing" trade and soon was taking an active part in union activities. He was one of the early organizers of the Refreezing Makers' Union, Local 17, and subsequently became its

(Continued on Page 10)

"Unionism Only Cure for Hoodlumism" Placards Read—Many Dress Jobbers Sign

A murmur of anger that began in the crossroads streets of New York's garment town shortly after three o'clock on Sept. 29, rumbled down Seventh Ave. to become in the canyon of 35th St. the roaring answer given by 40,000 metropolitan area dressmakers to the challenge raised by gangsters and hired hoodlums who, a week before, stalked into the Dress Joint Board offices and beat up three union organizers. The unprecedented demonstration that brought machines to a stop in the city's 2,500 dress shops followed a meeting of dress shop chairmen the previous night in Manhattan Center where plans for the demonstration were announced. The demonstration, in which 40,000 participated, is considered "the largest ever held by the ILOUW in New York. At the Manhattan Center meeting Pres. Dubinsky warned that the job of cleaning out the gangster elements infiltrating the industry would be as important and as difficult as the task faced by the union in the Thirties when it took the lead in driving out such gangsters

(Continued on Page 4)

They got this

**SKYROCKET PRICES
SHAKES ON LABOR
SOAK-ROSE TAXES
RISING PROFITS**

80% LOWERS

We NEED a Liberal Congress!

4,500 Liberal Party Unionists Greet Barkley

Continued from Page 1

president, David Dubinsky; Prof. John L. Childs, of Columbia University, former Liberal Party chairman; Russell Westbrook, president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union; and Frank Crowther, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee.

Senator Barkley received a rousing ovation as he warned the assembled trade union leaders that if they failed to get out the vote this year they would have no grounds to complain of future anti-labor legislation. "If New York City rolls up as much as 4,000,000 this week, the Senator from Kentucky said, it should be sufficient to swing the state's 47 electoral votes into the Truman column.

Under a Republican Congress, should the GOP win this fall, labor stands to lose still more; if a Democratic Congress is elected, "we will restore rights taken away under the Taft-Hartley Act," Barkley declared.

A People's Referendum

Pres. Dubinsky, who got a thunderous applause as he rose to speak, said, among other things:

"The election of 1946 is a referendum of the American people on whether or not they wish to endorse a repudiation of the record of the 80th Congress. I need hardly remind you that what the enemies of labor and progress were not able to accomplish in 1936, in 1940 and 1944, they did in 1946. They caught you napping two years ago. They gave you a Republican Congress, and they gave you anti-labor legislation.

"The purpose of tonight's meeting is to convert the makers of 1946. Some of the Republican forecasters have already decided the outcome of this election, too. They did the same thing back in the Roosevelt elections, if you will recall. They used to elect their candidate four or five weeks before the votes were cast. But they got nowhere with their prophecies.

"I have faith that the working people of this nation will reject the mistakes of 1946. We certainly had enough of Republican domination."

Shadows of 1929

George Harrison reminded his audience that it was the Republican Party under Hoover that "brought this nation to the brink of ruin, with millions unemployed, banks closing, women and children starving, business in a state of stagnation and farmers' savings and homes lost in the catastrophic situation."

"The labor movement began to crystallize and for the first time was given its rights of recognition under the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt. Now that position is challenged. The Taft-Hartley Act has placed every labor union in danger of destruction. . . . President Truman has done everything in his power to continue the Roosevelt policies. But the National Manufacturers' Association, labor's

staunch and unrelenting enemy, working through Negro labor servants in Congress, has begun to wage out labor's legal safeguards."

Chairman Zimmerman closed the meeting with a stirring plea to all the officers of the labor unions present to "make the effort of their lives" to bring out the greatest registration of their members during the week of September 27-October 2. "We can win New York for Truman if the New York trade unionists come out and register and vote," Zimmerman concluded.

New Hope from Maine

Among the other highlights of the campaign during the past fortnight was the repeal of two vicious anti-labor bills by the voters of Maine in its statewide election held on Sept. 13.

"The repeal of Maine's 'little Taft-Hartley Act' by a vote of more than three to one was the result of an extremely active campaign by the trade unions under the direction of the Maine branch of Labor's League for Political Education.

Even the victorious Republican candidates, including Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, New Englander who voted in Congress for the Taft-Hartley Act, had come out publicly in the campaign in opposition to the Maine anti-labor law. And they, they repudiated the Republican leaders of the 80th Congress who sponsored the Taft-Hartley Act. In committing on the Maine results, William Green, AFL president, declared: "The victory in conservative Maine should lend new hope and encouragement to wage earners in many other states who are battling to defeat the pressures in the Senate to defeat the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. For the rank and file of the American people are enlightened with basic good sense and intelligence. The Taft and the Hartleys cannot delude them for long."

Joseph D. Keenan, LLPE director, said in Washington: "The Maine voters have repudiated the record of the anti-labor 80th Congress. Now the new Congress repeals the Taft-Hartley Act it will be doing nothing more radical than what has already been done by New England's reformed Maine."

Support for 18 Senators

Labor's League for Political Education, official political arm of the AFL, has announced its support of 18 Democratic Senatorial aspirants, a number of them in races against sitting Taft-Hartleyites.

Among those endorsed are: Robert Humphrey, Minneapolis mayor who is running against Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.), head of the notorious Taft-Hartley "watchdog" committee.

Veteran Liberal Paul Douglas, who is contesting with C. Warren Brooks, darling of Col. McCormack's "Chicago Tribune" for an Illinois Senate seat.

Democratic Governor C. Leslie Hunt of Wyoming, who is conceded

At a meeting of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party on Sept. 23 Pres. David Dubinsky welcomed Sen. Alben W. Barkley. Left to right: George Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Barkley, A. A. Berle, Jr., Liberal Party chairman, and Dubinsky.

a good chance of retiring pro-Taft-Hartley Sen. Edward Robertson (R.).

Former Congressman Matthew M. Neely, who maintained a perfect labor record, against Republican Sen. Chapman Revercomb, whom even GOP Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey is shying away from.

Clinton B. Anderson, recently Secretary of Agriculture, who is fighting ex-Secretary of War Patrick Hurley (D.) for a New Mexico vacancy.

Pro-union incumbents who have AFL support in their reelection campaigns are: James E. Murray, Mont. Edwin C. Johnson, Colo. John Sparkman, Ala. and T. E. Green, R. I.

Rep. Eben Keefe, liberal Tennessee Democrat who, on the basis of labor support, ousted the CIO machine in the primaries, has all-out labor support for the Senate. But LLPE is keeping hands off the Kentucky race between John S. Cooper (R.) and Rep. Virgil Chapman (D.). Both voted for Taft-Hartley.

Another former member of the lower House who has labor's support for the Senate is Democrat Frank Bodd who is seeking to replace Michigan Republican Homer Ferguson.

Joseph Keenan, LLPE director, said that the League will actively endorse a list of 113 members of the House who are seeking reelection whom LLPE will oppose.

On the ILGWU Front

The big literature-distribution phase of the campaign is on throughout the ILGWU workshops. Guy Tyler, who is directing the activities of the ILGWU 1948 Campaign Committee, informs "Justice."

Stings red posters urging registration and voting for Truman. Barkley were forwarded last week by the Committee's active workers. New York and ILGWU members, to all garment plants for posting on walls.

Two sets of attractive and hard-binding leaflets paying special attention to the "de-bunching" anti-labor 80th Congress, were also forwarded to all local campaign committees for wide distribution. Another leaflet, to be distributed in the "homestretch" phase of the campaign, will be ready soon. All told, more than a half-million leaflets will be printed and distributed by the ILGWU 1948 campaigners.

In addition, a great many street rallies, mostly in garment centers and in front of large garment plants, have been held during the past few weeks, with speakers stressing the vital importance of registration for the Nov. 3 voting.

Outstanding in the New York area has been the record of Cutlers Local 19 1948 Campaign Committee. On Sept. 27, the cutters held

a big registration rally, which was followed by a systematic mailing of postcards urging all cutters to register and vote for the Truman-Barkley ticket on the Liberal Party line. The Local 19 campaigners have arranged for a big rally on Oct. 20.

The New York Cloak Joint Board Campaign Committee, in a special letter to all cloakmakers, urged registration during the week of Sept. 27-Oct. 2, and has swung a huge floating sign across the street of its headquarters, 23 West 36th Street, near Fifth Avenue.

The campaign committees in Local 40, Belmetskers, Local 62, Un-

dergarment Workers, Local 85, Embroiders, are also displaying lively activity, it is reported. These committees have kept up a steady mail campaign urging their fellow members to register and to vote for Truman-Barkley on the Liberal Party line on Nov. 3.

One Tyler, who has been fitting speaking dates for the past few months without a break, has kept up a busy schedule in the past two weeks addressing Local 217 of Trenton, Local 66, New York Dress Pressers, Local 117 Liberal Party Club, Local 39 Campaign Group, and Local 81 Campaign Committee. The last named committee held nine meetings through September to speed up registration and to stimulate interest in election issues.

In Wilkes-Barre, the local ILGWU Campaign Committee have used local radio facilities to urge support for the Truman-Barkley ticket and to promote the election of Dan Flood, a former pro-labor man, to Congress.

Funds Coming in

The collection of campaign funds by the various ILGWU campaign committees the country over, is meanwhile proceeding apace, Tyler reports. Local Southwest Regional Campaign Committee, in Vice Pres. Meyer Perlman's area, sent in its first contribution of \$2,000 from 25, Local 7, the Cleveland Campaign Committee also forwarded \$2,000 as its first donation.

In New York, free-will collections brought an additional \$2,000 from Local 19's Campaign Committee, \$2,000 from Local 99's Committee, \$2,000 from Local 100's Committee, and \$1,000 from Local 139's Committee in Prevlod, N. J.

N.Y. City Liberal Party Candidates

New York County		
SURROGATE	George Frankenthaler	R
MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE		
2nd Dist.	George Friedman	L
3rd "	Gerald P. Oulkin	D
Cong. Dist.		
16th	CONGRESS	
17th	James J. Murphy	D
18th	Arthur J. Sawyer	D
19th	John Ellis	D
20th	Stephen C. Vladeck	D
21st	Ed Elson	R
22nd	Jacob K. Javits	R
	Edna D. Mowley	L
Kings County		
COUNTY JUDGE	John J. Joyce	D
CITY COURT JUDGE	Sylvester F. Sabatino	D
CITY COUNCILMAN	Jack Krantz	D
Cong. Dist.		
9th	CONGRESS	
10th	August Claessens	L
11th	Eugene J. Rabin	D
12th	Andrew L. Sanders	D
13th	James J. Hoffmann	D
14th	John L. Hickey	D
15th	Donald L. O'Toole	L
16th	Abraham J. Muller	D
Bronx County		
COUNTY COURT JUDGE	Lee E. Tysianti	L
MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE	Jacob Stein	L
Cong. Dist.		
23rd	CONGRESS	
24th	Walter A. Lynch	D
25th	Isidore Dollinger	D
26th	Charles A. Buckley	D
27th	Christopher C. McGrath	D
Queens County		
Congress		
3rd	CONGRESS	
4th	Bertram H. Siegelman	L
5th	Mark Starr	L
6th	T. Vincenzo Quinn	L
7th	James J. Delaney	D
ILGWU MEMBERS RUNNING AS LIBERAL PARTY CANDIDATES		
Name	Office	Union
Samuel Kramer	Assembly, 8th Bx.	Local 155
Anthony Malone	Assembly, 11th Bx.	Local 40
Sam Seltzer	Senate, 9th Bx.	Local 21
Harry Dubinsky	Assembly, 4th Kings	Local 10
Herbert Moskowitz	Assembly, 12th Kings	Local 10
Raymond Ortol	Assembly, 13th N. Y.	Local 81
Clarence Francis	Assembly, 14th N. Y.	Local 81
Mark Starr	Congress, 4th Dist. G.	Gen. Office
Frank J. Rizzo	Assembly, 19th Dist.	Local 10
George McCallahan	Senate, 2nd Dist.	Local 10
Joseph Schneider	Senate, 34th Dist.	Organizer



General Office Staff 'Adopts' 26 Kids



The General Office Adoption Committee consists of (seated, left to right): Helen Levinson, Gladys Bloom, Henrietta Dubinsky, Hannah Haskel, chairman, Mary Finn, Freda Goldfarb and Toni Lee. Standing: Al Gertler, Lilian Weisberg, Lillian Hershberg, Jo Kruger, Joe Goldstone and Frances Smith.

The "adoption" of 26 European orphans, in desperate need of food and care, by the staffs of the International Office, several ILGWU affiliates and related organizations was formally completed on Sept. 20 at ceremonies at the ILGWU headquarters in New York. A check representing a payment of \$500 for the maintenance of each child, was presented to the Jewish Labor Committee, which is in charge of the "adoption" program.

Hannah Haskel, chairman of the General Office Adoption Committee,

who presided at the ceremonies, stated that in addition to the monetary contribution made by the staff it would do everything possible through letters and packages to give these children the security that comes from knowing they are loved and cherished.

Mrs. Dubinsky praised the General Office group for giving staff members an opportunity to participate in this vital, heartwarming task. Though it is too late to save many of the adults whose war-torn world was destroyed by the Nazis,

he said, the children can be saved.

Also taking part in the ceremony were several European trade unionists who have been "carrying out" the "adoption" program. Adolph Haskel spoke briefly on behalf of the Jewish Labor Committee. Frances Smith and Helen Levinson represented the ILGWU staff.

Groups participating in addition to the General Office include the Clerk Joint Board, Local 117, Local 18, Local 80, the Union Health Center, Unity House and the Cusi and Blitt Recovery Board.

meeting unanimously approved the new pact by a rising vote.

Health Fund

Rules for the health fund were signed Sept. 15 by Harry Minberg, president of the employers' association, and Vice Pres. Blahs. Drem manufacturers have been paying 1 per cent of payroll since Aug. 18, 1947 and the fund was to start operations June 1, 1948. However, the agreement was not signed until an agreement had been reached on the rules.

The health pact provides that Chicago dress workers receive a \$15-a-week sick benefit for 10 weeks beginning with the second week of illness and \$4 hospitalization a day for 10 days. Also a \$200 lump sum or other arrangements with insurances.

Employers will also pay \$1 semi-annually for each worker to the supplementary death benefit fund operated by the ILGWU, according to Blahs.

LOCAL 132 WRESTS 7 1/2% INCREASE IN ASSOCIATION SHOPS

Despite two years of critical conditions in the plastics industry, during which some shops were forced to close and all shops worked part-time, Local 132 has succeeded in wringing a 7 1/2-cent-an-hour increase, effective Aug. 22, for all its members employed in shops of the Plastics Products Manufacturers' Assn.

Three conferences were held under the escalator clause in the collective agreement, according to Manager Martin Feldman who led the negotiations. The employers bitterly opposed the request for an increase at a time when, they claimed, they had lost money steadily for two years. They threatened wholesale lay-offs and closing down.

The Plastic Workers remained adamant and finally convinced the employers that their request was both just and necessary to help the workers sustain a decent standard of living and for the industry as well.

A general membership meeting held on Sept. 9 ratified the increase unanimously.

ILGWU '48 CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Announces 4 Nationwide Broadcasts

during

October

The Network:

The American Broadcasting Co. — ABC
(It's Station WJZ in the Greater New York Area)

The Time:

Every Thursday Evening at 10

The Schedule:

October 7 - - - - - MAURICE J. TOBIN
U. S. Secretary of Labor
October 14 - - - HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
Mayor of Minneapolis
October 21 - - - - - HARRY S. TRUMAN
President of the United States
October 28 - - - - - SEN. ALBEN BARKLEY
Candidate for Vice President

LOCAL ILGWU CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN NEW YORK ARE REQUESTED TO CHECK WITH THEIR LOCAL ABC STATION REGARDING THE EXACT TIME OF THE BROADCAST. THESE COMMITTEES WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE LOCAL POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AT THE END OF PROGRAMS BY MAKING PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL ILGWU 1948 CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, COLUMBUS 5-7000

The following Stage, Radio and Screen Stars will assist at these ILGWU Campaign Broadcasts:

TALLULAH BANKHEAD
HUMPHREY BOGART
MELVIN DOUGLAS
LAUREN BACALL
RONALD REAGAN
ALEXIS SMITH
PAT O'BRIEN

ILGWU-ers All Over the Land!

Watch for the Broadcast,
The Hour, the Station



We NEED a Liberal Congress!

'Chi' Dress Pact Settles Health Rules, Ups Scales

A mass meeting of 5,000 Chicago dress workers which jammed the Ashland Auditorium on Sept. 15 approved terms of the settlement reached by the Chicago Joint Board and the city's Dress Manufacturers' Assn. A crisis in negotiations which

Chicago Jt. Board Opens New Home; Dubinsky Present

The six-story office and recreational center of the Chicago Joint Board was opened Sept. 26 with dedication ceremonies in which Pres. David Dubinsky joined ILGWU officers in the Windy City headed by Vice Pres. Morris Haskel.

The building was officially opened before an audience of more than 1,000 persons which included, in addition to the garment workers, many leaders from among the garment employers and representatives of various community causes.

At present the center will occupy only the first two floors of the building, which was constructed at a cost of \$300,000. The center will eventually contain a fully equipped medical center for use by union members and their families. The upper floors will be used as meeting halls.

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Dress Leaders at Mass Rally

N. Y.

DRESS JOINT BOARD

40,000 Roar Union Defiance Of Hoodlums, Open Shoppers

Non-Union Jobbers Start Signing as 30 Shops Are Struck; 5,000-Man Picket Committee Plans 24-Hour-a-Day March

GRAND JURY INDICTS 2 EX-CONVICTS FOR SLUGGING OFFICERS

The Grand Jury is continuing its investigation of charges made by the ILOWU that racketeering is infiltrating into the garment industry. It has heard more than a score of witnesses and issued indictments for two ex-convicts on charges of participating in the slugging of three union organizers and seven pickets.

The indictments were issued less than two hours after the Grand Jury's session began.

The indicted men were identified by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan as Charles Kaminsky, alias Charlie Duke, 36 years old, and Martin Pink, alias Emanuel Pink, 34.

A thirteen-state alarm was sent out by the police for the arrest of the men, according to Mr. Hogan.

Mr. Hogan said each man's police record includes six arrests. Kaminsky was convicted in Kings County and sentenced to one to five years in Sing Sing in 1933 on a charge of being an accessory to murder. Two men went to the electric chair for this murder.

Fink's record, according to Mr. Hogan, goes back to a 1927 arrest for juvenile delinquency, and continues to a vagrancy arrest in 1947. The last-named arrest followed his walking into Polyclinic Hospital for treatment for a bullet wound and his refusal to tell how he had been shot.

The ILGWU has pledged full cooperation to the District Attorney's office in its efforts to track down those who hired the thugs to "protect" them against the union.

protect them against the union.

ZIMMERMAN NAMES TRUCKMEN AS ILG'S BIG DRESS PROBLEM

Speaking before a crowded general meeting of Local 22 members at Manhattan Center, Manager Charles S. Zimmerman described on Sept. 16 in precise detail the problems that would confront the Dress Joint Board as it embarked on its organization drive. He predicted that this season the truckmen would be the union's biggest problem.

Prophetically, Zimmerman then added that it might be necessary to call out hundreds, and even thousands of dreammakers to prevent box truckmen from "taking work away from our market into non-union areas."

The applause which greeted Zimmerman's lightning speech was matched by the plaudits he received after making a slashing attack on Henry Wallace, Progressive Party candidate for vice president, at backer. Pointing to the fact that the Progressive Party had put forth candidates against outstanding liberals such as Representatives Helen G. Douglas and Chet Holifield, Zimmerman said he was not running against the vicious anti-labor Senator Hall of Minnesota and Paul Douglas (running against the reactionary Senator "Curley" Brooks) of Illinois. Zimmerman asserted that the Progressive Party was splitting the ranks of labor and helping reaction. The Communists and their fellow-travelers in the labor movement, Zimmerman charged, were playing directly into

(Continued from Page 1)

as Jacob (Gurrah) Shapfre
Louis (Lepke) Buchalter,
General Manager Julius Hood

told the tense audience that the mobsters, clearly, were the hirings of non-union jobbers working with truckers who provide them with contractors as well as protection. He explained that those who deal with this unholy alliance soon found themselves unable to tear free from the arrangement. He called upon all non-union jobbers to take advantage now of the spotlight that has been thrown on the muscle men and to break away from their domination.

A twenty-four hour a day picket line will be maintained against the struck firms by a picket committee of 5,000, Vice Pres. Hochman announced. Workers will be assigned time, according to a rotary scheme, when they will leave their work to take turns in the picketing.

Vice Pres. Antonini called for the mustering of the picket line spirit.

tributions to the 1948 ILOWU campaign chest, which will be used to help defeat reactionary Taft-Hartleyite candidates.

Impartial observers were not surprised to read in the "Daily Worker" stories during the following days that supporters of Wallace in the audience had received all-out applause, and that Communist criticism of Zimmerman had been widely hailed! Actually, the CP group had hardly raised a peep during the entire meeting, and had never gotten beyond the applause of their own small coterie.

Other developments on the Dress Joint Board political front included a campaign urging registration of all union members, and the announcement by the 1968 Campaign Committee that early returns from Dress Joint Board shops showed an excellent response to the voluntary contribution drive.

which time and again has rallied workers to the defense of their union and the standards for which it stands.

The dressmakers' union in its many years of constant efforts to improve the welfare of its members as well as of the dress industry in general has had to fight all kinds of resistance and opposition but has never until now had its office invaded by hoodlums. Pickets, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman told the chairmen's meeting, have been beaten by thugs on the picket line but never in the union office.

Recruits Join Veterans

While gray-haired veterans of historic ILOWU strikes marched to the great demonstration along side of newcomers experiencing their first work stoppages, the machinery of law enforcement in the city continued to work toward the apprehension of the thugs who invaded the dress union office.

The beating took place shortly after 4:30 o'clock on Sept. 20. Five sharp-looking goons marched into the office of the Organization Department on the second floor of the Dress Joint Board building, 218 W. 43 St., asked for Bill Ross, chairman

him over the head so that he required seven stitches at the St. Vincent Hospital where he was later taken, and proceeded to blow up two of Rose's assistants, Charles Tischler and Joseph Greenberg.

Shortly thereafter the same kind of gang turned up on Thirty-Fifth St. where several non-union jobbers were being picketed and tried to rough up with lead pipes the picket line manned by members of the Seafarers' International Union. In the spirit of union solidarity the seamen had earlier answered the call to help in bringing unionists back to a seamen's union, a jurisdiction which is known to harbor thugs.

The next morning Bill Ross, brought in from the General Office only three weeks before to head the

Joint Board organization drive, was back at his desk. Noss has served as Fall River district manager and Northeast coordinator of health and welfare activities.

At the chairman's meeting Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the SIU promised that the HOWU could continue to rely on that union for help in picketing.

President Dubinsky announced that the two firms that were being picketed by the BEU men who were beaten — *Lady Tux Frocks* and *Laury Rich Frocks* — had signed up with the union. Meanwhile the picketing has been extended to cover more than 30 non-union jobbing establishments on the block between 7th and 8th Avenues. He castigated so-called respectable employers who are ready to pay off to gangsters but are unwilling to pay their workers decent union wages.

Target: 100 Open Shops

It is estimated that there are about 100 non-union jobbers to be organized in the current drive. It was announced that 18 jobbers have expressed the wish to negotiate agreements with the union.

The outdoor demonstration, punctuated by a thunder of gunfire, was calling for the gangsters to get out and for "no truck with guns" inundated the entire area around 35 St. where the popular-priced shops are concentrated. So huge was the turnout that a second overflow meeting had to be conducted in another section of the street. The demonstrators were led by General Manager Julius Rosenberg by First Vice Pres. Louis Anquand, manager of Local 86; Charles R. Zimmerman, manager of Local 23; Max Cohen, manager of Local 60; Isadore Nagler, manager of Local 10; William Ross; Murray Gross, assistant manager of the Dress Joint Board; Nathaniel Minkoff, president of the Dressmakers; Selig Naberman and others.



As 40,000 Union Dressmakers Poured Onto 35th St. Stronghold of Open Shoppers

Eastern Staff Conference Reviews Wages, Organizing, '48 Campaign

Seven More Shops Organized

Seven more shops were reported organized last week by Eastern Out-of-Town local managers. The firms unionized in the current organization drive are:

Miss Swash, Sugarloaf, N. Y. manufactures underwear. Its agreement with Local 20, according to Manager Albert Goodson, provides a 6 per cent health and welfare fund.

Fortune Dress, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Manager Louis Baiter reports that the agreement with this dress firm will call for a 4 per cent health and welfare fund, a 10 per cent wage increase and a shorter work week.

Lee Sportswear, Bridgeport, Conn. An independent agreement with this firm, according to Sam Jacob, grants a 3 per cent health, welfare and retirement fund and calls

for 8 1/2 holidays with pay.

A & F Dress, Newark, N. J. By joining the New Jersey Wadsworth Dress Assn. this firm makes terms of the standard agreement with the association effective in its plant.

Continental Dress, New Haven, Conn. Manager Jacob Bausch reports that this firm has joined the United Popular Assn. and the agreement with the association becomes effective.

Modern Dress Co., Manhattan, N. Y. Manager Louis Baiter reports that this firm has joined the United Popular Assn.

Jean's Fine Neckwear, New Egypt, N. J. Manager Herman Sitro reports that this firm manufactures houses and that the contract with it calls for a 7 1/2 per cent wage in-

crease.

Pres. Dubinsky discussed the need for a record registration to vote, at the EOT staff conference on Sept. 17. Left to right, foreground: EOT Assistant Manager Israel Horowitz, Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Harry Wander.

A three-way review of activities in Eastern Out-of-Town Department territory was the main purpose of a full-day staff conference held at the department's New York office on Sept. 17. Summary reports for the department as a whole were presented by Vice Pres. Harry Wander, EOT director, and by Israel Horowitz, EOT assistant director.

At one of its sessions the conference constituted itself a meeting of ILGWU campaign committee members and heard reports from staff members each of whom is a member of a local campaign committee. During this phase of the conference Pres. David Dubinsky, as chairman of the ILGWU Campaign Committee, discussed problems of getting a record registration to vote.

The conference featured areas and local reports on:

1. Present work and wage conditions in shops of the various trades under the department's jurisdiction.

2. Problems of stepping up the pace of unionization drives now being conducted with the fullest cooperation and coordinated efforts of the New York Dress Joint Board.

3. The activities of local ILGWU Campaign Committees.

Blouses Hard Hit

Local managers' reports indicate that the volume of work in the shops has varied from trade to trade. Hardest hit, according to several managers, have been the blouse shops and some account for this by attributing it to economic depression in recent seasons, drastic changes emphasizing more formal wear and, in general, price and fabric difficulties.

On the other hand the staple garments, such as underwear, suffered least volume decline, it was the consensus of the managers.

From several areas it was reported that shortages of help were being experienced. One manager informed that the problem was being aggravated by a revival of high turnover of employees in the shops.

In the particular area for which she reported she said this was due to restlessness over a decline in earnings due to volume drop which in turn led workers to seek employment in other places in the hope of working full weeks and perhaps even overtime.

Generally it was reported that earnings have suffered from the decline in the volume of production and that department managers met greater resistance in the settlement of prices. In some areas stakeholders over settlements have shared into shortages.

ILG Campaign

Local ILGWU Campaign Committees have won wide support among the members. It was reported, in recent weeks collection of voluntary contributions to the ILGWU Campaign Committee have been paced by the volume of work in the shops with some shops establishing an "all contributed" record while others wait for their resumption of work to make their contributions.

Chief emphasis of the campaign

committee's activities has been, up until now, the registration of the members. In both New Jersey and Connecticut there are involved agencies of permanent registration which ILGWU campaign committee members have explained to workers.

In New Jersey, the state AFL worked with local organizations to whom it supplied a check of those not registered. Newark ILGWU locals undertook well planned and effective registration programs which included mass meetings at union headquarters which ended with mass marches to the Newark Hall of Records for registration.

In Westchester registration efforts in which the ILGWU participated included committees set up jointly by the AFL and the CIO.

In his discussion Pres. Dubinsky, who is also chairman of the ILGWU Campaign Committee, stressed the importance of a record vote on November 2. He told the meeting that a victory for Pres. Truman depends on arousing the working men and women of the nation to the full danger of the Taft-Hartley law which thus far has been only partially effective.

Organizing Problems

The final phase of the staff conference was devoted to a discussion of organizational problems. Local managers were again urged to



Pres. Dubinsky discussed the need for a record registration to vote, at the EOT staff conference on Sept. 17. Left to right, foreground: EOT Assistant Manager Israel Horowitz, Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Harry Wander.

search in their areas and shops for potential organizers for which there is now a pressing need.

Until the staff is thus organized, it was suggested, it would be advisable to make the greatest use possible of executive board members and other activists in the locale to carry forward organization work.

Many speakers, including Wander and Horowitz, declared that the coordinated drives by the New York Dress Joint Board, the Northeast Department and the EOT Department, are critically important and that the future welfare of unorganized shops depends on the success of these drives.

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR

Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU, and General Secretary of Local 10 in his weekly comments on labor and political events.

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PHILADELPHIA DRESS JOINT BOARD

Conferences will open soon between the representatives of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board and the Waist and Dress Manufacturers Assn. on demands submitted by the union for increases under the escalator clause of the current agreement.

In announcing the action of the board in calling for cost-of-living increases and other adjustments, Manager Samuel Otsid said that "in the event of inability of these agreements to meet the employees on our just demands they will be submitted to Dr. George W. Taylor, impartial chairman of the industry, in accordance with the provisions of our agreement."

Alteration Workers Gain \$3-4 Boosts From Philly Stores

Pay increases averaging approximately 8 per cent for 400 Philadelphia alteration workers were approved by members of Local 39 on Sept. 14. The boost which is retroactive to Aug. 15 was agreed to after six weeks of negotiations with John Wasmakner, L.H. Brown, Bonwiller, Ombel Bros., N. Stollberger & Co., Frank & Seder, and The

Text of Letter

The demands were forwarded to the employers in a letter which declared that the union is seeking:

(a) An increase to cover the rise in the cost of living since April, 1947.

(b) Work workers to receive no less than \$5 per week increase.

(c) The immediate establishment of higher minimums.

(d) Shipping clerks and all other workers to have the same hour week as prevail in our respective industries and to receive time and one-half above regular working hours.

Unity House Outing

It may already be history but the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board's outing to Unity House Sept. 19-19 will remain long in the minds of the weekenders as one of their most pleasant ILGWU holidays.

With the weatherman providing sunny skies, a thousand shop chairmen, committee members and other guests of the joint board shared, played and sported to their heart's content.

A special train and buses transported the throng to the union resort in time for a delicious luncheon.

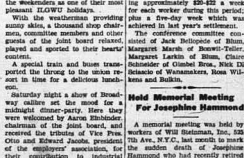
Saturday night a show of Broadway culture set the mood for a midnight dinner-party. Here they were welcomed by Aaron Elmslander, chairman of the joint board, and received the tributes of Vice Pres. Otto and Edward Jacob, president of the employees' association, for their contribution to industrial peace.

The final speech was delivered by First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini,

representing President Dubinsky. He praised the Philadelphia unit's efforts for local support of International policies. Dancing followed.

Held Memorial Meeting For Josephine Hammond

A memorial meeting was held by workers of Will Steinman, Inc., 525 7th Ave., N.Y.C., last month to mark the sudden death of Josephine Hammond who had recently retired with her husband in a firm. Chairman of the workers' committee was Philip Novak.



WASHINGTON

By WILL ALLEN
Special to "Justice"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the national spotlight has been following the two special campaign trains across the nation, notice was quietly served in Washington as to what the country can expect from a Republican victory when Rep. Fred Hartley, co-author of the notorious Taft-Hartley Act, let it slip this week that in the next session of Congress the Republicans will seek repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act.

Rep. Hartley, who is chairman of the House Labor Committee, is opposed to the Walsh-Healey Act because it requires all government contracts to stipulate an 8-hour day and 40-hour week. This act was passed in 1916 in an effort to put a stop to one of the evil consequences of the depression—the lengthening of the work-week. In many cases employers had taken advantage of job-seeking workers during the depression by stretching the work-week to 60 and 70 hours a week. In the Walsh-Healey Act the Government itself tried to set an example for industry in general.

As might be expected, Fred Hartley is not a very bright lad; or he would not let such an important act slip out of the bag while a Republican candidate is trying to get into the White House. He is one of the plans the Republican majority in Congress has in mind for the next session makes any other step to one of the evil consequences of the depression—lengthening of the work-week.

And it is, perhaps, well to recall that at Machiavelli once observed that speech was given to humans not in order to reveal their thoughts, but in order to conceal them.

It was pointed out in this column shortly after Dewey's nomination that in reality, it could matter little to the low moderate Gov. Dewey himself might be. The big political reality is that the Republican high command in Congress have tasted the feel of power, they are homes in their own right, and they will take only such orders as will please them and their friends. And Gov. Dewey should even attempt to be moderate, there will be a conflict between him and the reactionary group controlling Congress. And in such a conflict Dewey will find himself as badly off as President Truman has been.

If Taft and Hartley and Ball decide they want to repeal the Walsh-Healey Act, just as they, in effect, repealed the Wagner Act, even a moderately-minded Dewey will be forced to bow to them. It is Congress that passes the laws, not the President.

One may only guess what is really in the mind of men like Fred Hartley in suggesting repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act. It could be they are reflecting the views of some life-scale employers who believe another depression is coming. More work is done nowadays under Government contract than existed in 1916. And it could be they are getting restless to determine the standard work-week.

But there is still another possibility. Lengthening the work-week could be another way of cutting wages. Or, it could even be another way of granting wage increases with one hand, and taking them back with the other hand by lengthening the hours of work.

In any case, whether or not there is a depression, it is obvious that killing the Walsh-Healey Act is a preparatory step to enable employers to undermine the way of life and hour standards of American workers. And that's the job the Republican majority in Congress is pre-

The Wonder

By HAVA KRASCOFF

Agriem.
The steady game,
Night plays: Using stars
For chessmen, sky as board.
When does she play?
One wonders.

ers of private industry for their private profit.

It is understandable that anyone seeking to make a profit for himself should contemplate the enormous potentialities of atomic energy with his most watering, ready plans are under way for re-establishing an atomic energy plant in New York State to supply electric power. Dewey, as Governor of New York, knows all about it. So does the Power Trust. And how alike they think on the subject!

It may be, after all, that there would be no conflict between Dewey and the Republican bosses of Congress. A man willing to turn the nation's public investment over to the Power Trust for its private profit could hardly have such dispute with the Republican bosses.

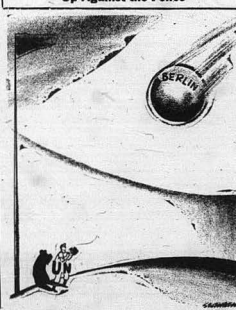
In saying what he knew would please the Power Trust, Dewey even ignored the question of the security of the American people. With atomic energy turned over to men who are mainly interested in profits, it may be questioned how this secret would remain secret from the enemies of this nation.

Not long ago, this correspondent reported on a case in the Middle West where a local of the United Automobile Workers Union voted to go on strike because the owners of the firm had made a contract with the Russian Purchasing Commission to train Soviet specialists in the know-how of making special truck wheels for military vehicles.

The workers in that plant voted to strike the minute any Soviet specialists showed up in the plant. The owners of that plant were so interested in a fat contract they thought of nothing else. It remained for the workers in that plant to have the interests of the nation at heart.

And the Taft-Hartley Act requires the officials of that UAW local to sign pledges they are not Communists. No one asks the owners of that plant to sign such pledges.

"Up Against the Fence"



"RACHEL and THE STRANGER" is an unusually satisfactory frontier film. A tale of pioneers battling the wilderness, the picture contains an abundance of action, but its outstanding quality lies in its sensitive treatment of people feeling loneliness and grief. Instead of the customary Hollywood humor, the film contains a naturalism which conveys some real insight into America's westward growth after the Revolutionary War.

The story deals with a hard-bitten farmer in the backwoods who buys and marries a bondswoman chiefly for the sake of his mother-in-law who is growing up. And Action for the boy's care and Action for the boy's care and Action for the boy's care.



schooling, he is otherwise quite indifferent to the woman. But when a roving hunter drops in and becomes impressed, with her quiet charm, the farmer, suddenly aware of his error, puts up a real fight to gain her love.

There are some genuine action scenes, notably an Indian raid on the cabin and a fist fight between the farmer and the hunter. Lovell's Virginia comes off charming and mature in depicting the bondswoman. Robert Mitchell, as the hunter, is not only virile but reveals a fine singing voice. William Holden gives a powerful portrait of the farmer.

"THE LOCK OF THE IRISH" is a considerably better picture than its title title would suggest. It offers smooth entertainment, a pleasant mixture of Iberian fantasy and down-to-earth action. Its use of a live leprechaun, a ploy peculiar to the folk lore of the Emerald Isle, seems pretty far-fetched at first but quickly develops into a delightful device.

The story concerns an ambitious newspaperman who runs into the leprechaun and then into a wonderfully simple Irish lass. He is on his way to land a big job with an unscrupulous publisher who is prepared to throw his over-sophisticated daughter in as part of the bargain. But the leprechaun manages to prevent the newspaperman from selling his soul and persuade him to settle down to a quiet life with the lovely lass.

Thyrone Power is as good-looking as ever and Anne Baxter's eyebrows are blurred at times, but Cecil Kellaway is superb as the ploy.

"FOR THE LOVE OF MARY" merits attention only because it demonstrates how bad a picture can be. Dull as ditchwater, it is also just quietly derisive of their stupidity and bad taste.

As to the story, it's enough to say it involves a telephone operator at the U. S. Supreme Court having her love difficulties straightened out by the venerable old Justice, with the occasional neighborhood intervention of the President. It's neither lovely nor funny; it's just rut.

Deanna Durbin had better watch out for future biopic trips to "star" la.

There are few more flagrant examples than that afforded last night by the close plants employing 3,500 workers face of an enraged reaction by the Congressmen, Royal Little, president of Textile, said that the best gesture of offering to go back to 30 of the prospective jobs if they would return to work under a double speedup plan.

The offer was made at a hearing of a U. S. Senate committee which is investigating Textile Union at the request of the CIO Textile Workers. With tears in his eyes, Sen. Charles W. Tobey pleaded with Little to meet with the mayor of Nashua and TWU President Phil Rhee in an effort to save at least 2,500 jobs in Textile's New England plants.

"Man, you're rich. You're a capitalist. You're as rich as hell," Tobey declared. "These people are living. We've got a job to do. We can save the day for Nashua if you'll only meet with us tomorrow to discuss the mayor's offer."

The union asked for the hearing when Textile announced it would close its Nashua and Jackson mills. It had already closed plants in Dover, N. H., Manchester and Essex, N. T., Newbury, Mass., and Weymouth, Va. Little said he had closed the mills because he could produce more for less pay in the deep south and in Puerto Rico.

Senator Tobey began his arraignment after having read Little's financial speculations "which are undermining the entire textile industry." The Textile Workers' committee said Little had reduced Nashua as a mill. He has used it as a mine—a gold mine. He has mined and stripped it. Now he is ready to kill the whole enterprise, and destroy the city of Nashua, for a few dollars more.

Little had a habit of buying mills, making enormous war loans out of them in a few months, and then stripping them and selling the machinery in Nashville, Tennessee, where he could get the most for it.

During the course of the hearing, Mr. Little issued an ultimatum describing the conditions under which the company would consider continuing in Nashua at the end of the year. The conditions included the absolute determination to preserve an unrevealed profit structure cries out from each restriction.

"On Saturday, Sept. 26," the offer declared, "we will run an ad in the Nashua 'Telegraph' giving the names of those industries, the absolute ones to be left the mysterious favor of the great God Textile; who are to report to work under such particular considerations there are, of course, two kinds of secretaries and their of the past but will be the time when Southern practice. (Did he mean misreading union safeguards, perhaps?)

"It," warned Textile, "prior to Nov. 1, 1948, these workers are producing as many pounds per man-hour as you remember, there's always one and then there's standards require, and if, prior to that date, the State of New Hampshire and the City of Nashua with us a transfer of workers. For a period of 10 years the total wages of all types assessed against all our properties and all our employees will not exceed \$200 annually. We will use our best efforts (what nobility).

TEXT

LEON STEIN

agant examples of economic arrogance by the decision of Textron, Inc., to 400 workers in New Hampshire. In the by the community and some local

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(By what graduates) to sell these products as a going concern to another manufacturer prior to Dec. 31, 1948."

I submit that there are few examples of industrial dictatorship to match the Textron offer. It has been charged by some that the rapid acquisition of plants in the New England region by Textron was guided chiefly by the needs of complex financial manipulations in a nation that by the nation's need for the mills' products. In fact there seemed to be little sense in the firm's acquiring during the war the Nashua plant which produced a line of products not at all in conformity with the stated production program of Textron.

The president of the Textile Workers has declared that the 116-year-old mill survived all kinds of mutations, even the great depression of the Thirties. It was one of



the few plants to show a profit in 1937. The announcement of its closing was followed by many offers of employment to Nashua workers made by neighboring firms who know the skillfulness of the workers who are threatened with joblessness.

Under the public eye of the committee, Little denied that he was taking the Textron plants to the South in order to undercut wages. He said that Southern workers get almost as much per hour as the New Englanders do now but they turn out twice as much work.

The same day the Textron head testified to this, the "Wall Street Journal" published a long article pointing out that the "Textron episode is just the beginning" of what's going to happen in the textile industry. Under the heading "Cotton Textile Plants Renew Southern Trek Interrupted by War" the Journal said that "bigger bills for labor in the North probably constitute the most important single item turning the eyes of mill men southward."

"Despite organization drives in the South," the Wall St. paper said, "only about 35 per cent of that Area's cotton textile mill workers are now unionized. Mills in the South are practically 100 per cent organized."

When announcing, in the face of the Congressional investigation, that Textron had decided to continue operations at its Jackson sheet mill as long as that unit operated profitably, Mr. Little was asked what he considered a reasonable profit. His answer, of crucial importance to thousands here, is that it will govern their, their standards of living, their employment, was:

"Ten per cent on capital investment before taxes."



THE WEST AT BAY. By Barbara Ward. W. W. Norton & Co. \$3.50.

The clearest statement of the present dilemma of Western Europe is to be found in this book by the 34-year-old foreign editor of the London "Economist." Treating the economic difficulties of the West as a democratic battle to the time when Great Britain was dislodged by the superiority of American industry from her commanding position in the world economy, Miss Ward holds that the ERP is the least the new world can do to rescue the old



from a decadence that will involve all democracies.

It is a well documented, quiet case that Miss Ward builds and its persuasiveness is well-nigh irresistible. She warns that the alternative to an economic union of the 16 nations of Western Europe is a collapse into the arms of Communism, the welcome Marshall Plan as a step toward preventing this from happening. But she is insistent on the point that the Marshall Plan is not the complete answer of democratic Europe.

The road to recovery lies in the direction of a pooling of resources. To accomplish this end, the nations now "at bay" must create international, central planning boards to allocate their raw materials essential to their mutual recovery. Miss Ward urges.

One finds in reading this book in which passion, eloquence and common sense are mixed in a rare amalgam, that Miss Ward is speaking for the people of good will, for the finest thinkers of Europe today. Against the slow drift to totalitarianism, these people are pitting their best efforts. They must combat the worst heritages of the past and the frightening dangers of the future.

Against all of the science and reason which they must understand the fact of national sovereignty which means national rivalry. The recent war offers finest proof of what can be accomplished when boundaries are erased. Miss Ward establishes the proof that the economy of Western Europe demands such an erasure. And the time grows shorter in which a Western Union against totalitarianism may yet be accomplished.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. By Sumner H. Slichter. Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.50.

Professor Sumner Slichter is among the nation's outstanding diagnosticians of our economic ills. With a pure, scholarly grasp of the facts as they have been determined through careful research, he analyzes our present economic problems in a manner both informative and provocative.

In the present volume he is concerned with four major problems: industrial relations, economic stability, international economic relations and industrial expansion and increased production.

On each of these topics Prof. Slichter throws light by asking the most pertinent questions, outlining the component parts of the problem and then with succinct clarity

Return

By MAX PRESS

Back they come who troubled by strange music
Have gone beyond the calm, beyond the mere;
Have leaped from warm hearts and tender hands
To ease their souls' fierce gnawing and death.

Back they come who heard above the clamor
The magic music of eternal spirit,
And leaving all behind went forth to seek
The hidden-stars of their souls, their heart's dim goal....

They came with pleading face and pained eyes,
Some find stretched hands and some the bowed head.

Some only dark ruts and memories—
The cruel and shocking heritage of death.

Invisible within their reticence,
They bear in silence all the bitter tastes;

O give them of your love for they have known
The storm, the lash, the climb of bloody hills,

The sting of scorn, the long and bitter dark.
All come back, God's swift and wayward children;

Even the wildest souls have need of peace,
Keen eyes grow dim, the strongest heart grows faint.

Strangers must pale and all the lights soon die.
Battered come, but there is some glimmer

About their heads that we can never know.
These ways are not our ways, their eyes are strange

With lurking glances of brave things seen and done
O do not question, do not turn, but take

Their hands and let them lean against your hearts.

By filling in the details and presenting his proposed solution.

So effective is this manner of presentation that the book is highly rewarding even for those readers who will find themselves disagreeing with Prof. Slichter's suggested remedies. So complex are the problems he raises that few laymen have been able to see them whole, in all of their ramifications. "The American Economy" is an effective and for common sense perception.

"I'm Taking Over, See?!!"



When we were girls in high school, we were taught that the doctrines of Malthus were evil, cruel and scientifically baseless.

This man, the spokesman for the English landed gentry of over a century ago, taught that population increased in geometric ratio,

ever their purpose, it cannot be a honest one. The same America which crushed their arguments a century ago, on the hard soil of fact is crushing them even more completely today.

As though in answer to this evil propaganda, a joint product of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, state agencies, agricultural universities and practical farmers recently performed the most remarkable feat in the entire agricultural history of the world. They took a farm, a random farm suffering from soil erosion and the ill effects of the poor farming methods of the past, and rebuilt it, from the roots up, in a single working day.



This project was a spectacular one—as it was intended to be. Many weeks were devoted toward first studying the problem. The farm was examined by soil experts, crop specialists, agricultural economists, men whose profession it is to advise on drainage, farm tools and so on. Each of them examined the problem from his own special viewpoint. Their observations were then pooled and a comprehensive reconstruction plan was achieved.

There was nothing remarkable about the rapid success of the plan. Like hundreds of thousands of others throughout the land, it had suffered for years from erosion of the topsoil, from a slow wasting of its fertility. It was not badly drained, it was simply wrongly drained. The water, it seeped, ran in the wrong direction, washed away the minerals from the earth, and failed to irrigate the drier spots.

This was an ideal situation for experimentation. The authorities and the universities and the farmer himself wanted to prove that when people set about intelligently to repair the damage of past years it can be done quickly, and with absolute success. The farm was representative of the average farm both in jobs country and other lands. What was done here would demonstrate what could be done all over the earth.

Under the eyes of thousands of assembled spectators, hundreds of workpeople set about rebuilding this farm. They terraced the hillside, spreading new topsoil where it was needed. They constructed the hills and fields scientifically, with an eye to preventing further erosion, and to carrying moisture to every root on the place. A watercourse running through the land was literally moved from one end of the farm to the other, its flow being rearranged to give maximum benefits. New roads were driven through the farm, the old ones being plowed under. New crops were planted where, and to, to restore the nitrogen to the soil. Minerals and fertilizers calculated to rebuild the earth replaced those worn out in years of disease.

Basically, this whole area of land was re-established in its original fertility. To top it off, a farmhouse was repaired, a flower garden and vegetable patch planted, and an attractive wood shed built around them. In defiance of Malthus, it is claimed that productivity on this land—result in one single day—has been topped by 40 per cent.

WEST

ALFRED WEILSTEIN, Southeastern Regional Director

10 Curtain Workers In St. Louis Win Rise

More than 400 curtain workers, employed by eight St. Louis manufacturers will receive a \$2.50 weekly wage increase as a result of an agreement reached early last month.

The boost was secured under the escalator provision of the existing contract. The agreement provides for an additional 1/4 per cent payroll contribution to the health fund.

Firms involved include the St. Louis Curtain Co., Midwest Curtains, Monarch Mfg. Co., Colton Curtains, Seymour & Wallas, Standart - Steinberg - Mils, Missouri Curtain and Paramount Curtains.

Frank Risher, manager of the Cotton Dress Joint Board, represented the union in the negotiations.

Betty-Maid Offer

Representatives of the Betty-Maid Dress Co. made a wage offer applicable to both time workers and piece workers at a conference held in St. Louis on Sept. 18. The firm operates plants in Henderson, Ky., McLeansboro, Shawneetown and Harrisburg, Ill.

In addition to the wage offer, the firm agreed to pay all workers for two additional holidays, Thanksgiving and Decoration Day, which bring the total paid holidays to six. The wage offer will be submitted to the workers in these respective shops by Jennie Prygo of the staff.

Sign New Shop

Standard wage provisions and paid holidays and vacations have been gained for workers at the Sanford Manufacturing Co., a new firm in Minneapolis, Minn., under an agreement signed with the firm on Sept. 18. The contract, which was the result of several weeks' negotiations, also provides a 1/4 per cent payroll contribution to the health fund. An NLRB election for the right to the union shop is being sought.

Meanwhile conferences have been held with three other Southwest firms working out wage increases and improvements.

Boris Sessler & Son, invoking the escalator clause in the existing agreement, the union is negotiating wage increase, rest periods and additional benefits for workers in the Salem, Ill. plant belonging to this firm.

Normandy Frecks. A first conference to negotiate a renewed agreement with this Paducah, Ky. firm was held on Sept. 18. A conflict of workers and Jennie Prygo of the staff represented the union.

Beulward Frecks. Representatives of this Minneapolis firm recently met with ILGWU officers to discuss an agreement for Schein.

line, a new plant operated by Bonaventura, and to work out a wage adjustment for workers in the main plant under the escalator clause in the existing pact.

S'west Office Warns Atlas and Associated To Pay Up Benefits

The Southwest regional office will brook no violations of the health and welfare clauses in its agreements with manufacturers, the union warned two firms last month.

In the case of the Atlas Dress Co., Houston, Tex., which has been delinquent in its payments to the health fund, the regional office notified the firm that it was prepared to start legal action if the payments are not made immediately. The delinquency dates back to November, 1947.

The Associated Garment Co., which operates plants in Pima, Mo., and Elkhartville and Assumption, Ill., was advised by the union that it has misinterpreted the agreement in paying its workers for holidays on the basis of the minimum wage instead of on average earnings. The union asked that the additional pay due the workers be paid without delay.

GRACE GARMENT CO. ADVISED TO CUT OUT UNFAIR LABOR ACTS

In an intermediate report covering complaints filed by the ILGWU against the Grace Garment Co., Clinton, Mo., Earl A. Reiman, NLRB Trial Examiner, recommended that the company do the following:

1. Cease and desist from (a) refusing to bargain collectively with the ILGWU as exclusive representative of all production workers employed by the company in its Clinton, Mo., plant; (b) in any other manner interfering with the efforts of the union to bargain collectively on behalf of the workers in the above plant.

2. Take the following affirmative action: bargain, upon request, with the ILGWU as the exclusive representative of all of the employees in the above plant, with respect to wages, rates of pay, hours-of employment or other conditions of employment; and if an understanding is reached, embody such an understanding in a signed agreement; (c) post in its plant copies of notices explaining to the workers their rights and privileges in organizing and affiliating with the union and bargaining collectively for improved wages and working conditions.

New Local in Works

At Well-Kalter Plant

An ILGWU local will be established in Bristol, Okla., consisting of workers at the new Well-Kalter Co. plant. The collective bargaining machinery was set in motion at the plant on Sept. 20 when representatives of the union and the company explained to the workers the various provisions of the master agreement dealing with wages, working conditions, paid vacations and legal holidays.

President of K. C. Joint Board



Iva White was recently elected the new president of the Kansas City Joint Board. A hard-working and enterprising member, she is also president of Local 118, Cotton Dressmakers, shop charitably at Liberty Frocks and an active community and church worker.

Joint Survey of Facilities Praised by 2 Newspapers

"The garment industry, which is known the nation over for its good public behavior and excellent labor relations, has given St. Louis another example of how it holds that reputation." Thus ran the opening sentence of a recent editorial carried by the

St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," known nationally as an outstanding liberal newspaper.

The editorial was one of two appearing in the city's newspapers praising the shop inspection program carried out jointly by a representative of the ILGWU and one from the Associated Garment Industry.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" editorialized: "In working to achieve better working conditions the union and the garment manufacturers are showing a commendable spirit of cooperation."

Checking on the fire prevention and sanitary facilities at St. Louis garment shops, the union and association representatives discovered at a while most individual manufacturers keep their shops in good order, the same cannot be said for landlords of the buildings in which the shops are housed.

Out of the 108 companies investigated, 78 were found to be in reasonably good condition, 19 were rated less than fair and 11 shops were "bad." However, out of the 38 buildings visited, only four were found to be in safe condition.

Ten of the 38 buildings were definitely listed as fire traps. Unless the landlords act immediately to improve conditions, it is stated that a joint request will be made to city and state authorities for drastic action to bring about the necessary improvements.

Miami Strike Wins 10% From 3 Firms

The 100 per cent effective strike of Local 129 in Miami, Fla., ended Sept. 13 at three firms with a 10 per cent increase to their workers, reports Manager Samuel L. Macy. Revlon & Myers, Joseli Original and Sue-Freeman-Maid have settled. Paulson Clink closed its doors.

DIXIE NEWS AND VIEWS

ECONOMICS—Southern Style

By Vice Pres. JOHN S. MARTIN, Southeastern Director

About three years ago the merchants and other Chamber of Commerce interests at Cullman, Ala., were all out to get a sewing factory for their town. They remodeled and converted an old mule barn and potato warehouse into a garment factory and induced a northern manufacturer to locate there.

As long as the shop was paying a 60-cent-an-hour legal minimum wage it was considered one of Cullman's great institutions and the local merchants took great pride in it. They boasted that the two or three hundred girls who would be employed in this new factory would earn wages which would eventually

trickle through their cash registers and contribute to the business prosperity of the town.

When the ILGWU came into Cullman, it met with the usual resistance from these merchants and other local officials. Deep in the fact that the union offered the possibility of bringing more money into their stores by increasing the payroll and thereby increasing the very benefits the factory was supposed to hold for the town, they didn't like the union.

The local there is now more than two years old, and wages have been increased so that the piece-work base rate now gives a guaranteed average of 71 cents an hour. Many of these girls make more than the average, some as much as \$1.30 an hour, and their pay checks are much more than the old \$14 minimum.

These ILGWU girls have been buying clothing and other articles from the local stores and in many cases cashing their pay checks to make the purchases. Some of the storekeepers who looked down on these mill girls have suddenly had their eyes opened when asked to cash these pay checks. The result is that some of the merchants have requested our union girls not to cash their pay checks in their

stores, stating that the sight of these checks is demoralizing their sales staff and creating dissatisfaction.

Merchants who wish to continue hiring sales clerks at \$12 and \$15 a week for 60 or more hours will think twice before they get the bonuses' fever for a garment shop in their town.

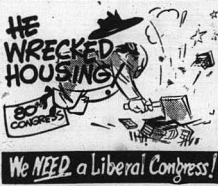
The South can stand a lot more of this "demoralization," and the ILGWU will continue to do its best to create more such "disaffection."

ILGWU Asks 75¢ Minimum for Gov't Cotton Agreements

A 75-cent minimum wage on government contracts in the cotton garment industry was urged by Dr. Laura Taper, director of research of the ILGWU, while testifying at a hearing called by Secretary of Labor Tamm to determine the prevailing minimum wage in that industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The hearing was held in Washington on Sept. 23 with William Grogan, who represented the Secretary of Labor, in the chair. Taper pointed out that the 75-cent minimum wage was justified in terms of the existing labor standards. He also pointed out that under the decisions of the Supreme Court the purpose of the hearing was to use "the leverage of the government's immense purchasing power to raise the floor labor standards" and that the particular minimum applied only to "contractors who voluntarily entered into competition to obtain government business on terms of which they are fairly rewarded by inclusion in the contract."

The Secretary of Labor, it is expected, will issue his decision within the next two months.



Penn. Dress Strikes Bast Chisleers As Hundreds March on Picket Lines

Strikes, spreading with brushfire speed in many sections of the women's garment industry of Pennsylvania, brought hundreds of workers out onto picket lines in that state and served effective notice to non-union firms that the Northeast Department will block any return of chisleers and union smashers. In whirlwind drives guided by a staff of special Northeast Department organizers, scores of shops last month were either struck or on the verge of being struck as the department, coordinating its efforts with those of the New York Dress Joint Board, planned next steps in the Pennsylvania drive.

The campaign in the Keystone State started last summer. Since that time regular meetings of the organization staff and Vice Pres. Olinpid, Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and Field Organizer Sol Greene have been held every two weeks in Allentown, which is located in the center of the area affected. The meetings have served to exchange information and make plans for the following two-week periods. The main emphasis in the drives which are centered around Pittston, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton is the unionization of dress shops.

Most effective in the drive against non-union manufacturing has been struck through a work stoppage involving the four plants operated by the Dorothy Hosenauer Co. of the Dorothy Hosenauer Co. early in the week with the full support of the employees who have seen the resistance offered by the firm to the union's preliminary ef-

forts to negotiate. By Sept. 28 the other two plants walked out so that there has been a complete stoppage of production. The plants are located in Nesquehoning, Lehigh, Bowmanstown and Mauch Chunk.

Also struck on the 28th was the Atlas Dress Co. working for Laury Rich of New York.

Pittston Phase

The Pittston phase of the drive includes the Lee Dress, Lee Dress, Dyrus, Dress and Sienigard Dress operated by the Olinpid interest.

In the Scranton region drives include Francis Dress, S & W, Fernhill Dress. Other firms in the Pittston area that come under the union campaign are the Orlin Dress, Violet Dress, Lori Dress, Ditts Procks and Sally Weyne.

All drives are being guided by members of the special organizing staff working under the direction of Sol Greene and the supervision of Jack Halpern.

Fall River Workers Strike in Sympathy After Ross Beating

After receiving news of the assault on William Ross in New York, workers of the Fayette Streetwear Co. and the Maney Dress Co. of Fall River, Mass., staged a 24-hour work stoppage as a demonstration of their solidarity with the New York garment workers' efforts and as a mark of their appreciation for Ross' assistance in their recent wage negotiations.

In most cases the drives are meeting with resistance on the part of employers who through their dealings are involved in present industry of the New York dress market. Meanwhile hundreds of workers in these Pennsylvania areas are volunteering for the picket lines as they stake in their end of the industry from racketeer influence and domination which has been brought into sharp relief by recent violence in New York City.

West Coast ILGWU Victory Over Gerry Sharpens Warning

After a smashing victory in an election for bargaining rights at the Gerry Arizona Industries factory in Flagstaff, Ariz., the ILGWU hurled a new warning to manufacturers who are seeking to escape unionization by fleeing to remote sections of the nation. The union pointed to its successful drive in the Gerry plant in warning runaway employers that "we will follow wherever business goes to insure protection of workers' rights."

The Arizona victory was won in the face of a last-ditch battle during which the Gerry firm used every known legal maneuver to thwart the union. When the company learned that the union had signed up nearly every worker in the shop an effort was made to block the election by claiming that the operations of the firm did not involve interstate commerce, and therefore the National Labor Relations Board lacked jurisdiction. The NLRB ruled, however, in a session in Washington, that the firm was subject to federal law.

The Gerry company then attempted to defeat the ILGWU in the election by laying off some workers and calling back eight others whom they believed would vote against the union. When the election was finally held, the company challenged the votes of nearly all those participating.

"Tomorrow Is Beautiful" Will Tell Saga of Labor

A book stocked with hitherto untold facts, episodes and chronicles of the labor movement, from the early years of the century down to the current decade, is promised by Macmillan for fall publication, entitled "Tomorrow Is Beautiful" and written by Lucy Robins Lang. Mrs. Lang's book, which is billed as a "story packed with drama and excitement," is presented as a blend of autobiography and labor history, covering nearly forty years of labor battles. Of the author, Samuel Compers, the old chief of the AFL,

LOCAL 91 PRESENTS FIRST COLOR MOVIE MADE BY A UNION

Before a distinguished audience of ILGWU officers and their guests who greeted it with resounding applause the first color film to be made by a union was presented on Sept. 23 in the Local 91 Art Gallery. The movie, called "Local 91, Our Union," traces in color and sound the full scope of children's dressmaker activities with special emphasis on welfare benefits and union controls that bring democracy in the shop.

In a short but significant address in the film, Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91, explains the union's attitude to some major industry problems. The address in the film are all officers and members of the local and all give a good account of themselves in re-narrating phases of union life—before, prior to, and during days paying, receiving welfare benefits—before the camera. Most impressive of all are sequences taken at Unity House and Local 91's Hudson View Lodge in Croton, N. Y.

This fine documentary movie ends with a pictorial review of the union's achievements. The bright color film briefly assembles pictures of the old sweatshops and workers carrying machines on their backs remind the children's dress workers of conditions which prevailed before the ILGWU and Local 91. The audience is well warned that unionists must act alert, intelligent citizens to protect their working conditions and basic rights.

write in his memoirs. "No service rendered in the field of labor was more remarkable than hers."

Advance notices indicate that the forthcoming volume is receiving wide attention throughout the AFL. Mrs. William Green has called the book warmly, and many international, central and state bodies, including the ILGWU, have ordered quantities of the book ahead of publication.

Dubinsky Presents Report to ORT on European Training

The Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) heard a report on the organization's work in Europe from Pres. David Dubinsky at a dinner given for him by its labor committee on Sept. 20.

Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, chairman of the ORT administrative committee, presented a short review of what has been done in the last year to help the 21,000 ORT trainees of whom more than 9,000 are learning the needle trade. The meeting was attended by officials of a number of AFL unions as well as spokesmen for city and state AFL bodies. Adolph Hef served as chairman.

N. Y. Supreme Court Instructs Felicia Co. To Satisfy Damages

The New York State Supreme Court has directed Felicia Sports-ware Co. to pay \$25,000 to Local 27 for liquidated damages resulting from non-union dealings, loss of union dues, and failure to make payments to Local 10's health and fund.

In a decision rendered by Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber, the court upheld a similar ruling made last year by George J. Mintzer, impartial chairman for the collective agreement between the Infants' and Children's Novelty Assn. and the Sewant Workers.

Pelicia had contended before the impartial chairman that it was not a member of the association and therefore not bound by the collective agreement. When Mr. Mintzer ruled against it on both counts and awarded damages to Local 27, the firm filed a motion in the Supreme Court to vacate the award.

The union, through its attorney, Abraham Schreiber, asked the court to order the firm to uphold the award. The Supreme Court's decision was based on this counter-motion. Martin Cohen, assistant manager of Local 10's representative, said thanks to Schreiber for his "fine handling of an important case."

General Textile Pact Brings Union Shop and 10c Increase

DAVID GINGOLD, Director

ILGWU negotiations for a new contract with General Textile Mills of Carbondale and Simpson, Pa., were recently concluded and, at a general membership meeting held Sept. 15 in Carbondale, the union members enthusiastically ratified the new contract and roundly applauded the work of the negotiating committee.

N.E. ARRANGES FOR REPUTABLE FIRM IN WINCHENDON, MASS.

The Northeast Department has been instrumental in getting a reputable, unionized firm to undertake operation of the garment manufacturing plant left vacant in Winchendon, Mass., by the Kolodny & Myers firm. A standard collective agreement with the new firm which operates union shops in other areas supervised by the department is to be negotiated soon.

Kolodny & Myers left Hartford, Conn., shortly before the war when the ILGWU attempted to unionize the firm. It ran away to Winchendon where apparently its avid resistance to unionization made for difficulties with CIO organizations that attempted to organize as well as with the ILGWU.

Rather than reach any settlement with the ILGWU, it appears, the firm decided to sell out and leave town.

10¢ ESCALATOR RISE GAINED AT ARTISTIC

A cost-of-living increase of 10 cents an hour is featured in the agreement reached with Artistic Foundations of Wyoming, Pa., manufacturer of Plexies, it is reported by District Manager Min Lurie Matheson.

In addition the new agreement provides three holidays with pay and an increase in the minimum wage scale for the members of Local 340.

Included in the pact are protective clauses on the rescheduling of piece rates and on waiting time. Individual increases are granted to workers in the shipping and maintenance departments.

Participating in the negotiations along with Manager Matheson were Business Agent Jack Weiss; Millie Dettler, shop chairman; Edith Macdonald and Adelaide Pinsky.

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The negotiating committee included Gus Gransk, manager of Local 100, Business Agents Hugh Maloney and Ray Shore, and the following shop committee members: Mildred Rudow, chairman; Sophie Sikko, Margie Lipchick, Jean Vinitsky, Stella Sereduck, Mamie Thoms, Stella Pans, John Blush, Mary Tullman, Ada Repas, Paul Vlodkin, John Twardick, and Myron Premak.

Continue Meetings At Biberman Bros.

Negotiations for a cost-of-living increase recently begun with Biberman Bros. of Springfield, Mass., and Washington, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., have been broadened at the request of the firm to include a new contract. The terms of the collective agreement which will soon appear. The Northeast Department reports that in the contract the firm will be given to wage considerations.



EDUCATION

Education Program 1948-49

N. Y. Central Classes

Fun - Ideas - Fellowship: Your Union Card Admits You Free

Swim and Play

Games - Swimming

Gym - Basketball
(At Textile High School,
18th St. between 8th & 9th Ave.
Starts on Oct. 8
Tuesday and Wednesday
evenings.)

Indoor Tennis

(At 8th Regiment Armory,
14th St. & 8th Ave.
Starts in November.)

Bowling

(At Bowler's Alley,
120 University Pl.
Mondays and Wednesdays
at 8.)

Think and Learn

Officers' Qual. Courses

Mondays and Tuesdays at 8.

Public Speaking

Mondays at 8.

Espéranto

Mondays at 8.

Film Forums

Tuesdays at 8.

Living With Science

Wed. at 8. (Starts Oct. 28)

Act and Dance

Music Appreciation

Wed. at 6:30. (Starts Oct. 28)

Songfest & Dancing

Thursdays at 6:30.

Dramatics

Fridays at 6:30.

These classes and groups will begin the week of Oct. 11 and will meet at ILGWU Studio, 1718 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EDUCATIONAL-RECREATIONAL CENTER (Textile High School, 18th St., between 8th and 9th Ave.) Discussion Group with Lectures on Current Problems in Room 304, 27th, swimming, etc., Thursdays at 6:30. Starts Oct. 7.

WATCH FOR: Art classes, handicrafts, theatre parties, Saturday Know-Your-City visits to points of interest (starts Oct. 9), movies, lectures, panels and forums, folk dancing, museum trips, social hygiene classes, additional classes at local union headquarters.

Join Up and Bring Your Friends

For further information, fill out the accompanying form.

Educational Department, ILGWU,

1718 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

I am interested in the following activities:

Name _____ Local No. _____
Address _____ Ledger No. _____

POPULAR LECTURES, LIVELY DISCUSSIONS REPORTED AT 'UNITY'

Concluding a most satisfactory summer season, Unity House, the ILGWU vacation resort in the Pocono Mountains, reports that the lecture-discussion sessions held each morning on the library lawn proved one of its most popular educational activities. An average of 200 people attended the daily discussions, with 300 present when well known figures spoke.

Educational Director William Wachs introduced the lecture each day and conducted the hour-long

discussion period which followed the lecture. The audiences were consistently interested and alert, he reports, and the discussions were lively and provocative with democratic practices prevailing so that everyone had the opportunity to speak.

An outstanding event of the season was the presentation of the ILGWU drama "Of the People," based on the union's early struggles and achievements. Directed by Vivian Leopold, the production was given by members of the Local 22 and the Central Dramatic Group. Among those who lectured during the season were Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Fritz Sternberg, Dr. L. M. Chermie, James J. Davis, Dr. Irving Hays, Judith Epstein, Isador Lubin, David I. Ash, Mark Starr and H. L. Mitchell.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS TO OPEN SEASON AT EDUCATIONAL CENTER

A trio of stimulating and informative speakers will get the ILGWU Education-Recreation Center off to a flying start on Oct. 7 with a symposium on the general topic "You and Your World." Particular attention will be given to changes occurring in the world's political and social structure.

Featured in the discussion will be Prof. Harry J. Carman, dean of Columbia College; Prof. Gustav Schulz of City College; and Abraham Weiss of the Brooklyn College faculty.

The opening night's program will also include folk dancing and singing. The ILGWU Education-Recreation Center meets regularly on Thursdays at 6:30 P.M. in Room 304 at Textile High School, W. 18 St. between 8th and 9th Ave.

KNOW YOUR CITY

Saturday Visits to Points of Interest

Oct. 16 (Saturday) at 2 P.M. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. at 84 St. Special exhibit of "American Amateur Needlework Today" and ILGWU Student Fellowship reunion.

Jacob Heller Passes On

The premature death of Jacob J. Heller, a vice president of the ILGWU since 1920, removes from our union's field of action a colorful and dynamic personality and a vibrant idealist.

Heller, during the nearly 40 years of his association with the ILGWU, had but one overriding concern: the servicing of the men and women placed under his stewardship. Whether these union workers were old-time "reefer" makers or latter-day snow-suit makers, Heller championed their cause with matchless energy, skill and persistence.

His quick wit and native humor, often blended with comradely satire, earned for "Jack" Heller a lifetime record of boom companionship in wide labor spheres. Endowed with a poetic strain which found expression in scores of popular labor songs and lyrics, Heller long ago won renown as the "bard of the garment workers."

His demise will be mourned by a legion of co-workers and friends in the ILGWU and in other sectors of the American labor movement.

Jacob J. Heller Dead at 59

(Continued from Page 1)

manager, remaining at that post until this local was amalgamated with Clerk Operator Union, Local 1, which was given a new charter as Local 117.

The late ILGWU vice president also acted for a time as recording secretary of the New York Cloth Joint Board. In addition to his union work, Heller studied in the School of Commerce of New York University and was graduated in 1922.

Heller's boundless devotion to the reeler makers' organization with which he was affiliated for a great many years and his stubborn determination to keep them identified in a separate local, furnished a jurisdictional problem for the ILGWU over a dozen years until the amalgamation with the operators finally took place. At the time of his death, Vice Pres. Heller was manager of Local 106.

Poet and Satirist

In addition to his prowess as a labor leader, Heller was a well-known poet and satirist. He contributed verse and songs to many Jewish newspapers and magazines, and published two volumes of poetry.

Heller was in poor health for several years, but had continued to perform his union duties until early in the summer. Surviving are his widow, Rose, and a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Adler, living in California.

The funeral rites for the deceased ILGWU leader took place on Sept. 27, in the Riverside Chapel. Interment was in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Queens, Long Island.

Several hundred crowded the Chapel's auditorium while many times that number were unable to gain admittance.

Brief talks eulogizing Jacob Heller's contribution to the labor movement were made by Martin Cohen, Local 106 assistant manager, in the name of that organization's executive board; by Israel Posenberg, who presided at the bar, by ILGWU First Vice, Felix Antonius, by Alexander Kalin, manager of the "Jewish Daily Forward," and by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

The speakers portrayed the late leader as a versatile, idealistic person, who strove to achieve higher spiritual values for his fellow workers in addition to fighting for their economic betterment. Pres. Dubinsky paid a glowing tribute to Heller as a person who had strong convictions, outstanding talents and left a heritage of notable achievements.

The ILGWU president concluded his eulogy of Heller by reading to the throng of mourners a poem written by Heller in August, at a time when he was already in the shadow of imminent death. The poem, entitled "I Wait," which was



Jacob J. Heller

published in the "Forward" on Sept. 6, brought tears to a great many in the auditorium. It follows:

I WAIT
Impatiently I wait for the final hour—
The parting moment — without
Mourning or fear.
Quiet repose around here, I am alone
Except for haunting memories of my youth.
I stand my gaze across the ocean waters
To an old caved-in hotel with a
flat roof,
The home of my childhood; it is
deserted now.
No fellow apart from age — and
cannon thunder.
The proud little prayer-house where
on cold nights,
My father apart from age — and
cannon thunder.
The proud little prayer-house where
on cold nights,
At candle light, I forwarded to the
Almighty
Singing hymns, is abandoned today;
The town of my birth is now a vale
of tears.
Solace and direction from my
departed father
I vainly seek — direction for my
final mile.
I seek a lift upon parental shoulders;
My dad and cold to travel that
path alone.
My father's grave is trampled and
forgotten;
Gone without trace is the habitation
at the grave;
The Lord, it seems, would tolerate
no such
No company far me at this, my
final hour.
My mother, where is your loving
aid?
Her image comes to agonize my
soul—
She comes to visit me in the depth
of night.
To shed a bitter tear at my hasty
burial.
Alone I wait, impatient for the
sword.
The Angel's sword to fall upon my
head—
My fate no gaze, the orphan
has here,
My childhood's violence made on me
again.



We NEED a Liberal Congress.

CUTTERS COLUMN

LOCAL 10
BIORE MAGLER, Manager

The membership meeting of Local 10 on Sept. 27 was one of the principal and most interesting held this year.

The principal subject of discussion was the executive board's recommendation for approval of the General Executive Board's endorsement of the Truman-Barkeley ticket and for support of the Liberal Party. Following a discussion in which a few Communists had every opportunity to voice their views in favor of the Wallace movement, the membership voted overwhelmingly to adopt the recommendation of the executive board. Of over 800 cutters present at the meeting, only a handful of 16 voted against the recommendation.

The discussion afforded a splendid demonstration of how to deal with Communists who are bent on confusing the issues and slandering serving party line with name calling, distortion of facts and demagogic tactics of every kind.

The Communists accused the administration of war-mongering and, departing from Roosevelt policies, wrapping themselves in a mantle of progressivism, professed concern for the Jews of Palestine and appealed for support of the so-called third party.

Nagler Replies

Following an effective talk by Assistant Manager, Mos Falkman in support of the executive board's recommendation, Manager Nagler went into action. He read from a pamphlet denouncing Roosevelt and Wallace for being war-mongers and then held it up to the audience, declaring that he had been reading from a pamphlet issued by the "Bank and File" Communist element Local 10 in 1939. He went on to recall that it was Manassah, the present leader of the Wallace Communist-dominated American Labor Party, who had voted against defense appropriations requested by President Roosevelt in 1940 and again in 1941.

Only after Boris Russia was attacked by Hitler, Nagler declared, did the Communist "Close in Local 10 and their counterparts elsewhere decide that it was a "people's war."

ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING

Monday
October 25, 1948
Right After Work
MANHATTAN
CENTER
34 St. & 8th Ave.

and not on "imperialist conflict." Their present charge of "war-mongering," he said, was merely an echo of their masters' voices in the Kremlin in their present policy of aggression which is jeopardizing the peace of the world.

In the course of his blistering statement, Nagler was interrupted by round after round of tumultuous applause as he warmed to the attack. He charged that the phony Wallace party with its motley collection of Communists, fellow travelers and plain dupes was a sure ally of the Republican Party and a tail to the Communist Party. He charged that they were actively working in various ways to split the liberal vote and bring about the election of reactionaries.

Truman Record

Nagler declared that President Truman led his own crew-ral unionists on his own-ral course, he entitled to the support of trade unionists and liberals. He cited his fight for price control to halt inflation, for adequate housing and for more liberal social security, his iron opposition to the Taft-Hartley law and particularly his courageous support of a broad civil rights pro-

Liberal Registration Rally



Registration rallies are held in the New York garment market every noon time with Liberal Party and ILGWU members as speakers.

gram despite hostility by certain elements in his own party.

The warm response of the cutters to every point made by Nagler overshadowed the outcome—a clear-cut endorsement of the Truman-Barkeley ticket and support of the Liberal Party.

Weiss Named

In accordance with the constitution, Pres. Harry Shapiro recommended various appointments to 12 vacancies, all of which were unanimously approved by the membership.

Julius Levine, recently deceased, will be replaced as business agent by William Weiss who was formerly chairman of the Max Weiner dress firm. At present Weiss is active in Liberal Party affairs in Kings County.

Executive Board

Two members from the cloak district were added to the executive board: Mr. Minsky, chairman of Davis, Jeffery and Co., and Frank Glass, chairman of Junior Deb.

Also elevated to the executive board were Ben Ratich, an active member, and Leo Schwartz who has served as a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council. Both are from the dress division.

In addition, two members, Abe Kinsblatt of the dress division and Morris Wilinsky of the miscellaneous branch were designated delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council. Congratulations and best wishes to these members who have won recognition for their work in behalf of the union.

Local 48 Holds B'klyn Meetings For Registration

A series of Brooklyn meetings have been held by the Local 48 Campaign Committee to bring out a mass registration of its members.

Over 1,000 workers attended the Williamsburg meeting and some 500 were present in Boro Park. Speakers at three rallies were Howard Molison, executive secretary of the Italian Cloakmakers; Elmore Picone, district manager of the Benetton office; Frank Commis, assistant manager of Local 48, and Abe Roth, executive director of the Liberal Party, Kings County.

The meetings emphasized that voting was a duty in democratic countries. While millions of people behind the Iron Curtain were being deprived of the right to vote, speakers stressed, it was ironic that the majority of American voters had not exercised their franchise in 1948. The elections in 1948 must prepare the way for a Liberal America, they declared.

Manager Edward Molison has been actively engaged in a drive to see that the necessary material for the Boy's Town in Italy. Recently he participated in ceremonies which saw the shipment of material for shipment to Italy to start occupational training.

Feinberg Calls for Labor-Vet Action

A clear-cut call for joint labor-veteran action against reaction and totalitarianism was issued by the Vice Pres. Israel Feinberg at the 3rd Annual National Encampment of the Jewish War Veterans on Sept. 16 at Kiamash Lake, New York. Introduced by Eric, Gen. Julius Kinn, national commander of the organization, Feinberg said he welcomed the trend among veterans to ally themselves with labor and liberal elements for common goals.

60th Anniversary Of Hebrew Trades Marked at Parley

The United Hebrew Trades of New York, a designated trade union body founded in 1888, celebrated its 60th anniversary at an Atlantic City convention, Sept. 24 to 25.

Four hundred delegates from New York labor groups attended the jubilee meeting to which Pres. Truman sent a warm congratulatory message. Among those who addressed the UHT convention were Senator Alben W. Barkley, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Liberal Party chairman, Adolph Hild, and Abraham Cahan, veteran editor of the "Jewish Daily Forward."

COCK

COCK
SPOON BIRD, MANAGER

Do You Want Union Shop?

All members of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department have now uncovered for themselves the vicious character of the Taft-Hartley law. Petitions have been circulated in all the shops, asking for the signature of each worker to authorize continuance of the union shop. These petitions are made necessary by provisions placed in the new collective agreement in order to comply with this law.

The quick and spontaneous manner in which the approximately 15,000 members of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department have signed the petitions shows their realization of the danger. All they had to do was ask themselves the question: If the union shop does not prevail, what will happen to our job security, to our established wage standards, to our welfare benefits, to our hours and working conditions?

N. J. AFL Convention

Read by Vice Pres. Morris Rubin, assistant Manager, Morris Rubin, a strong delegation of New Jersey locals of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department attended the annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor last week. In addition to serving on the various convention bodies concerned with routine business, three delegates, together with others from ILGWU affiliates, concentrated on the task of getting the highly influential New Jersey AFL to endorse candidates whose interest in labor is as sincere as trustworthiness.

STATEMENTS OF THE OVERSEAS MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 1, 1938, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1935, AND JULY 2, 1944.

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LABOR BROTHERHOOD UNION

IN THE MIDWAY

The political debate, on the presidential level, which is raging at this hour across the length and the breadth of this land, will not be decided by default, if President Truman can help it. Nor will it be decided by pussyfooting and nimble sidestepping. It will be lost or won on facts and issues.

Signs are not lacking that the electorate, this year, will come out to vote in unprecedented numbers. While registration figures for New York are not yet available at this writing, reports from many industrial regions the country over indicate a huge turnout on Nov. 2.

President Truman, obviously, is determined to smoke the Republicans out on the real issues of the campaign—on high prices, on housing, on soak-the-poor taxes, on labor-strangling legislation, on social security expansion, on reclamation, and on a score of other red-hot subjects.

Already the President has forced Gov. Dewey to descend from his lofty platitudes of "national unity" and "good government," reminiscent of the Collidge-Landon-Hoover "proper" type of appeal, to such earthy if distasteful subjects as the GOP-ruled 80th Congress and the inflation plague.

President Truman has forced Candidate Dewey to assume the unpalatable burden of defending the abominable record of the last Congress. Willy-nilly, Dewey was compelled to utter publicly, as a part of that defense, the absurdity that inflation can be cured or stopped by such quackery as tax reduction (for the "haves" largely) and national debt reduction, two prima-facie mutually cancelling-out measures.

It simply is not true that the election is "in the bag" for the Republicans and their allies—the high priests of high profits—and the GOP high command knows it.

Nor is there any sound basis for believing that the next Congress will again be dominated by the Martins, Hallecks, Wolcotts, Tabers and their satellites. The high-pressure GOP ballyhoo apparatus may have managed for a time to perpetrate this publicity swindle, shortly after the Philadelphia conventions. This sure-victory bubble, however, burst in the faces of scores of Republican Congressmen when, upon returning to their home districts after the special session, they learned to their great dismay that the issue in this national contest was not "unity" behind the Republican Party but high prices and the cost of living. They found out that the folks at home were mad about the 50-cent dollar and were eager to be told what their Republican Congressmen have done about it.

The Republicans are beginning to get their campaign jitters as the national campaign swings into the "midway." Unquestionably, the majority of the country's newspapers are on Gov. Dewey's side. But this newspaper bias is no novelty in American politics. Most of the press has been pro-Republican since the final decades of the past century. With almost automatic regularity the newspapers had predicted the defeat of Woodrow Wilson and of Franklin Roosevelt in all their campaigns, only to be mildly abashed when their sure-fire forecasts were fouled by the election returns.

The Republicans, of course, continue to hope that they can beat the President with the help of the Wallace-Communist alliance and the Dixiecrat secessionists.

Wallace, undoubtedly, will poll a number of votes in several states on the strength of his fake peace appeal. But it is practically a certainty today that the Wallace vote will reach nowhere the size that could influence the outcome of the election even in such vulnerable spots as New York, California or Minnesota. Nor is it far-fetched to assume that, as the West-Soviet crisis continues to rise, whatever pro-Wallace sentiment that still exists in the country will tumble down to a negligible low.

Those who are familiar with the Southern political picture are inclined to view the realities of the "States' Rights" bolt with little alarm. From the other end of the country, however, from Maine, comes the highly encouraging news that the two anti-labor bills placed before the voters in that predominantly Republican state some two weeks ago, which embodied the substance of the Taft-Hartley Act on a statewide level, were soundly beaten, receiving less than a third of the popular vote.

Let us, therefore, discard the notion that this contest between liberal America and the forces that are attempting to perpetuate social reaction and the rule of the profiteers in our national economy has already been won by the Republicans.

The fight is on. Among the tangible features of this memorable campaign one stands out with striking boldness. Organized labor was never as deeply aroused on political issues—not even in the FDR campaigns—as it is in this Truman-Dewey contest. To the working millions of America the symbol of this fight between the President and his adversaries, between such a Congress as the 80th and a people's Congress that would halt the Republican labor-haters, still remains the Taft-Hartley Act.

As in 1936, 1940 and 1944—it is our profound belief—the outcome of the current campaign will not be determined by GOP "publicity," newspaper bias, or pollster predictions. As in those national elections, the voters will turn to the leaders they believe are on their side and not on the side of the profit-mongers, the rent gougers and the labor baiters.

Vote
for
LOWER PRICES
FOOD PRICE CONTROL
MORE HOUSING
TAFT-HARTLEY REPEAL
MORE SOCIAL SECURITY
MUZZLE ON MONOPOLY
STABLE PEACE—
NO APPEASEMENT

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for a
LIBERAL CONGRESS!
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